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INTERCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipiens* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman.*

INTERCISSION. *n. f.* [*inter and cido*, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscision, or consummate defolation. *Bacon's Vulgar Err.*

TO INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercludid* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLUSION. *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION. *n. f.* [*inter and columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

TO INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [*inter and commun*] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*inter and community*] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. *adj.* [*intercostalis*, Fr. *inter and costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep respirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*intercourse*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse* Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind? *Asterbury.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*intercurso*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercourse* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrent*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*inter and deal*] Traffick; intercourse.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

TO INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicco*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways That brought me on a sudden to the tree Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

By magic fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round, No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Fickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDICT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*] Shining between.

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict* Defends the touching of these viands pure; Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milt. P. L.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change, He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*, And join'd our hands himself. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDICTION. *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

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Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne, By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Sh. King Lear.*

INTERDICTIONARY. *adj.* [*from interdict*] Belonging to an interdiction.

TO INTERESS. *v. a.* [*interesser*, French.] To concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interess'd* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy, Although our last not least; to whose young love, The vines of France and milk of Burgundy, Strive to be *interess'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interess'd* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden's R. Dedicat.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interess* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interess* herself in marriages. *Adisson on Medals.*

All success did not discourage that ambitious and *interess'd* people. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

INTEREST. *n. f.* [*interest*, Latin; *interet*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calam.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserv'd them, had now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'rest* in the sky; Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity, That, conquer'd by the publick vow, They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest*? —No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say, Directly, *int'rest*; mark what Jacob did. *Shakespeare.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Abdun.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shakespeare.*

TO INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter and ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept (swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*inter and fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFUSION. *adj.* [*interfusio*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*, Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *n. f.* [*from interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacens*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Through.*

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Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opt.*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjection*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support; By his dear absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Taylor.*

INTERJOIN. *adj.* [*inter and join*] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellst foes, Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep, To take the one the other, by some chance, Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends, And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interior*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-mulitude, that chafe by show, Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach, Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shakespeare.*

The grosser parts, thus funk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter and knowledge*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophesies. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambassadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwise *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seem'd to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter and lapsa*] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such fumes, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jefts should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the deforation of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

TO INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter and leave*] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter and line*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new; Made wealthy at the small expence of signings, With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden's Juven.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muse invok'd, fit down to write, Blot out, correct, and interline. *Swift.*

INTERLINEATION. *n. f.* [*inter and lineation*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

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Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

TO INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter and link*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocutio*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter and loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter and loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech; what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications; and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

TO INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter and loopen*, Dutch, to ruin.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forefall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [*from interlope*] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter and ludus*, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be maques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;

When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLUENCY. *n. f.* [*interlucio*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjointed by the *interlucency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERLUNAR. *adj.* [*inter and luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the *interlunary*.

INTERLUNARY. *n. f.* [*inter and luna*] Time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and prelunary exemptions. *Brewin.*

The sun to me is dark, And silent as the moon, When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter and marriage*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the personal feuds that happen among so small a people, might obstruct the course of justice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Adisson on Italy.*

TO INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter and marry*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter and meddle*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*